CHICAGO HAS BEEN CHOSEN.

National Democrats Will Hold Their Convention in the City by the Lake.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

June 21 the Convention Will Meet and Place In Nomination Presidential Candidates -How the Battle Was Fought-Proceedings of the Committee,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21 .- Promptly at noon the national democratic committee was called to order. The call of the roll showed the various states and territories all repre sented. The committee went into secret session for the ourpose of settling all questions of proxies and contests.

At 3 o'clock the committee was entertained at luncheon by the democratic reception committee of the District of Columbia. At 4 o'clock the committee was again cailed to order by Chairman Brice, and the roll of cities was ordered to be called by the secre-

Cincinnati being the first on the alphabetical list, her representatives were first accorded n hearing.

Hon. William M. Ramsey was introduced by Chairman Brice and greeted with great applause. Cincinnati's Claims.

"The campaign of 1892," said Mr. Ramsey, "is about to open. It is not the beginning of a struggle for office or emolument, for the gratification of private or personal ambition, but it is full of the deepest significance to the welfare and happiness of 60,000,000 peo-ple and to the preservation of free government. [Applause.] No error should be com-mitted in the beginning. I am directed to present to you the name of a city which stands in the very heart of this mighty nation, stands within fifty miles of the center of population, stands almost in the territorial center of the country—the city of Cincinnati.
Its facilities for the comfort of the convention, for its accommodation in every respect, have never been questioned. [Applause].
"We have hotel capacity for more than

80,000 people and we have other measures of entertainment for 12,000 or 15,000 more. We have excellent railread facilities and we have our great music hall with a seating capacity of 7,000—ample for this convention. We are fully prepared, Mr. Chairman, to give to this imittee the usual guarantee for meeting the expenses of the committee and all other usual expenses upon a liberal scale. [Ap-"Cincinnati is in the center of population

and is easily reached from many states. The election of this city of Ohio would be a political advantage. Ohio is today, as for years, a democratic state—[great applause] and if you will give us a good platform and a good candidate we will pledge you the elec-toral vote of Ohio in 1892. | Applause. | Tariff Education.

"The people of the state are being educated upon the subject of tariff. They are coming to appreciate it and are joining the democratic party by thousands. [Applause.] The independent vote of that state is growing year by year, and is coming to us. We were unfortunately divided last year upon that question upon which the party was equally divided, a question that may be well postponed until after the election of 1892 and if it is postponed we will be able to carry the state of Ohio for your candidate. [Applause.] Our city is a city which knows no sectionalism and it stands upon the border line of the north and south. We invite you cordially and earnestly to visit our city, be-lieving that it will be for the party's good and the country's good to select Cincinnati." [Applause.]

Mr. Follette's Plea,

Ex-Congressman John F. Follette was the second speaker in behalf of Cincinnati, "Cincinnati and the federal constitution," said he, "are of the same age. The century just drawing to a close was inaugurated by a de nocratic president and the founder of the democratic party. Thomas Jefferson—|great applause|—,the last of the illustrious line of democratic presidents preceding the war, was nominated at Cincinnati—[applause]—and I belive that all that is necessary for the democratic party to again assume control of the government and inaugurate an unbroken line of democratic presidents is to nominate our men at Cincinnati. [Renewed applase.]

"Let us close the century with the grandeur with which it was opened, and start a new century with the democratic presidents at the head and the democratic party in power and our country again upon a new era

of prosperity.
"If you hold the convention in Cincinnati I will join hands with my colleagues in pledging to the nominee of the convention the electoral vote of the state of Ohio.' Great applause.

In Detroit's Interests. The claims of Detroit were first presented by ex-Congressman Maybury.
"If there is a state in the union where it has cost martyrdom to be a democrat it is the state of Michigan. It has required the cour-age of conviction for the last thirty years to stand up in that state in the face of defeat and voice the creed of your political party But I am glad to say today, in the presence e the creed of your political party. of a democratic governor standing here in your midst, that the day has dawned for Michigan and the shadow and the gioom has passed away. [Prolonged applause.]
"Two years ago we redeemed Michigan to

the democratic party, by not only electing a governor, but a democratic legislature in both branches, [Applause.] We have adopted a system by which electors of the state of Michigan will be elected by districts and the president on that system will represent what he ought to represent—the lower house of cougress in this country. [Applause.] We have already counted eight electoral we have already counted eight electoral votes from Michigan. [Appiause.] Thus, wherever you go for your candidate we will bring you eight electoral votes, but if you come to our city we will bring you every electoral vote for the state of Michigan. [Prolonged applause] vote for the state of Michigan. [Prolonged applause.] Come to Michigan and we will point to you a land across the river divided from us only by the water glistoning in the sunlight, we will show you a people of our own blood, our kinsmen, with hands full of what we want, yet in the center of that stream is a shotted gunboat saying. 'Under the system which prevails in this country you shall not have commercial relations with your neighbors.' [Applause.] Come to see that system and you will go back saving that that system has existed long enough and no commercial policy will prevent you dealing fairly with your neighbors. Applause. Come to the state and city where General Lewis Cass first established the rule and the home of self-gove nment; to the state and city where the memory of his virtue lingers as the twilight lingers long after the sun has set. [Great applause.]

Liberally Applauded.

Congressman Chipman of Michigan, as the second speaker for Detroit, eulogized all the other cities in the race and said: "But we want this convention in the west, where, in our judgment, it will do the most good. There are but five states in which the choice should rest for this convention. They are Minnesota—[applause]—Wisconsin—[applause]—Hinois—[applause]—and Mich igan. Applause]—E of one of these states is doubtful. The is not a subject of barter and said mittee which sold it would be a control to the state of the sold it would be a control to the sold to the sold it would be a control to the sold to the s

"We of Detroit are democrats. We . victory. We wish our principles to prevand we don't simply seek an advantage for ourselves or our locality. Come to us and we will do all that we ought to do. But above all, come to the great west. [Great applause.

Indianapolis Speakers,

Indianapolis was represented by United States Senator Turple. "Our city," said he, "has twenty-eight hotels, with accommodations for 20,000 guests. Then there are restaurant accommodations for 15,000 and boarding house accommodations for 21,000 more. The facilities for the press will be unsurpassed. The facilities for sending messages will have no superior to any other city. In vill have no superior in any other city. the past conventions have gone to nearly all the large cities of the country, but never to Indianapolis. We Indianians have visited all the great cities, and we now ask a return to those courtesies and those visits. We hope you will come. But if you will go somewhere else, we will follow you. Great applanse: Wherever you go the democrats of Indiana will tollow you, but we ask you to give us an opportunity of showing you a

democratic welcome and the hospitality of the party in Indiana." Applause Hon. Charles L. Jewett, chairman of the

indiana state central committee, followed enator Turple:
"Indians is one of the greatest political battle grounds. In 1872 Indiana went for Grant, in 1876 for Tilden, in 1880 for Gerfield. in 1884 for Cleveland - applause and in 1888 for Harrison. It is close and debatable ground, gentlemen, and it will encourage and uplift the democrats of Indiana to bold this convection in Indianapolis, But we propose to carry Indiana, if possible, whether you give us the convention or not." | Ap

Kansas City's Attractions.

The claims of Kansas City were first pre-sented by Hon. Mr. Putnam. He said that with the exception of New York and Chicago there was not a city in the United States that enjoyed the facilities that Kansas City enjoyed to enable the representatives of the democracy to assemble. The hotel accomnodations would accommodate all delegates who might be present at the convention, as well as the numerous visitors. There would be rected a convention building, and if required that building would be constructed accord-ing to plans approved by the committee. The telegraph system of Kansas City was second to no city, with the exception of New York and Chicago. In conclusion he said that if the convention was brought to the city he represented the delegates would be allowed to shake over something a little stronger than Ohio river water. |Applause and inughter. Senator Vest's appearance on the speaker's

stand was the signal for protonged applause. He spoke in a conversational tone and directed most of his remarks toward an eulogy of the accommodation that could be afforded by Kansas City. He assumed that this convention would go to the west. [Ap-

Eulogized Tammany. New York did not need this convention and should not have it. New York was the battle-ground of the convention to be called, and for that leason, if no other. New York should not be selected. New York was too great, financially, numerically and politically to need the aid of any convention, and, besides that New York had Tammany and Tammany was larger than any conven-tion. [Applause and laughter.] Tammany had no division about a platform or cand date. [Laughter.] There was no acrimo nious debate heard in those traditional halis. He said that with all kindness to Tammany, for he was an honorary member of that society-[laughter]-he did not belong to the ranks of those gentlemen whose velvety conscience and silken ears were turned by the shouts of the Tammany braves as they scattered in flight the broken hopes of the republican party. IApplause.] The claws of Tammany's tiger, crimsoned today as they were with radical blood, had no terrors for any one except an enemy of true democracy. [Applause, New York did not need the convention and should not have it. Chicago, the imperial city of the inland sea, did not need it and should not have it. Nor should the convention go to that pleasant and beautiful city of Milwaukee. The democrats wanted a city which was individually and distinctively and cosmopolitan and was not shadowed by an immense city within eighty miles of it. St. Paul should not ask for the convention. One of the charges made by the republican party was that the democratic party camped one year where the re-publicans had camped the year preceding, and it was time that the democrats should follow their own policy. Kansas City was a cosmopolitan city. It was democratic, but its people knew no flag but that which decked the walls of the hall. [Applause.]

Admitted Missouri Was Democratic. If it were urged that Missouri was a democratic state he admitted the soft impeachment. [Laughter.] It was a democratic state and, like the old guard of Napoleon, the democracy of the state might die but it would never surrender. Missouri was a democratic state, and her votes would be given to the democratic candidate whether the convention went to Kansas City or not: the destiny of the democratic party would be the desting of the democrats of Missouri. [Applause.]

Governor Peck of Wisconsin. The claims of Milwaukee were first advanced by Governor Peck of Wisconsin. He came, he said, not to fight gentlemen, but to go into a face with thoroughbreds. He came from a state where democracy had been walked upon for forty years that he knew of Things were different now. [Laughter.] The old democrats had raised boys who had begun to vote where their fathers left off, and Wisconsin was now democratic by 30,000. [Applause. There was not a republican in the capitol of Wisconsin from dome to basement, except one colored man, and he was kept for luck

Laughter. | If the democrats of Wisconsi had done wrong he hoped they would be teld [Laughter.] Though he urged the claims of Milwaukee, he declared that wher ever the convention was held, and whoever was the candidate. Wisconsin would give the democratic nominee twelve electoral votes. It could get a few more.

All Promised Wisconsin's Vote,

Major Somers of Milwaukee, though varmly pressing the claim of Milwaukee, spoke in a vein of party patriotism, and de clared that the tweive votes of Wisconsin would be found in the democratic column whether or not Milwaukoe was given the convention, and no matter who the candidate

Mr. Donnelly of Wisconsin was the next speaker, and he also advocated the selection of Milwaukee.

The claims of New York were presented by James Breslin, Mr. Myers, comptroller of the city, and Colonel John Fellows. M. F. Tarpay of California portraved the advantage which would accrue from the selection of San Francisco, and was followed by Mr. V. T. Coleman of California, who

spoke in the same vein.

St. Paul's Arguments. Hon. T. W. Lawler of St. Paul was the first speaker in behalf of that city. He caused a telegram to be read, signed jointly by the mayors of St. Paul and Minneapolis, making every requisite pleage for the accommodation of the convention and the enterainment of visitors

"The twin cities of Minnesota, comprising a population of more than 300,000," said Mr. Lawler, "jou in a petition that the national convention be located at St. Paul."

"I feel," said ex-Congressman Wilson, the next speaker, "that the democracy of the great northwest has been over-looked by the democracy of the nation. This has been true not particularly of Minnesota, but of the entire northwest. If the democratic ranks are to be recruited it must be from the northwestern states. If this convention goes to Wisconsin we will not be mourners. If it goes anywhere else we will not sulk. But let us remember the northwest lows, with its once \$0,000 republican majority, is now a doubtful state. (Applause.) The Dakotas will not much longer consent to pay tribute to the favored few. In 1884 Blaine carried Minnesota by 42,000. In 1888 Harrison carried it by but 2,200 votes—and that, too, only by the most prodigious use of money and the assistance of the railroads. |Prolonged applause.| If they had kept their hands off we would have carried the state. [Applause.]

What the Alliance is For. "My friends, you have not looked at the northwest. We never ran on an issue but the issue of free democracy, and every battle we have won has been upon that issue. And every man who has come to us has come to stay and will bring another next year. |Ap-

"There is an alliance movement in the northwest. Eliminate a few of its charlatans and the alliance is but a protest against re-publican rule. From the alliance ranks is peing recruited our party. To our New York friends I will say, I guess we would be to study your methods. Yet there are needed farmers who do not know much

think these methods could perhaps be ved. (Laughter and applause.) "In our old fory ways we simply fight for democratic principles and have not time to put the science in it. [Laughter.] If you want to benefit the northwest give us this convention and you will do us good and we will do you good. You will give us that enthusuasm which enables us to fight the terri-ble odds against us and bring the great north western states into the democratic column Great applause.

Announced the Result. This closed the arguments of cities and the committee took a recess until 9 p. m., with the understanding that at that time the com-mittee would go into secret seed to ballot

in the selection of the site. When the committee reassembled at 9 o'ctock the ballomag began at once and the various and surprising changes announced from time to time as it proceeded caused intense excitement among the adherents of the cities contending

THEIR LEAP YEAR RIGHTS.

for the prize. The crowd grew impatient and anxious. The suspense was relieved only when Senator Barbour of Virginia, stepping out of the convention hall, said quietly: "Cheago is the place; she needs but one vote and she will get it." There was an instant hurrying to the tele-Their Young Hearts. graph wires and when a moment afterwards the official announcement was made that Chicago was the fortunate city a

cheer was raised by her supporters. But the hour was late and what early in the day would have been greeted with triumphan! exultation was received with comparative

| BALLOTS | New York | Milwaukee | San Francisco | Chrejanati | Detroit | St. Paul. | indianapolis. | Kansas City. | Chicago | |
|------------|----------|-----------|---------------|------------|---------|-----------|---------------|--------------|---------|---|
| First | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 13 | I | Ī |
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| Eleventh | 1 D | 22 | 11 | 33 | 13 | 15 | - 1 | - 2 | 10 | |
| Thirteenth | 113 | 20 | 22 | 35. | 4 | 9 | | 3 | 11 | |
| Fourteenth | am | őì | 0.5 | 44 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 22 | |
| Fifteenth | 110 | 18 | 35 | 1 | i | 1 | 92 | . 9 | 27 | ĺ |

The following table shows the strength of

the different cities on the different ballots :

accepted.

The committee then adjourned to meet in Chicago June 20 next.

THE EVIL SPIRIT.

A Renegade American Largely Responsible

for the Trouble, Julio Foster is probably more responsible than any one individual for the misunderstanding between the two countries, writes the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. He is a native of Pennsylvania, who went to Chili forty years ago, married a Chilian woman and became a citizen of that country. He hates the United States with all the rancor of a renegade. For weeks he peddled around Washington complaints and slanders against the American minister, the consul to Valparaiso and the naval officers. He drew up an indictment of eighteen counts against the United States, which included all the grievances, real and fancied, of the Chilians for the last twenty years. Though he had no official standing, this was not known for awhile, and what he said was given the weight which naturally might attach to one of the congressional envoys.

Besides the prominence of his son, his son-in-law was one of the leaders of the congressional party and an influential member of the Chamber of Deputies. For this reason officials in Washington extended Minister Montt the widest charity in not holding him responsible for Foster's actions, though Foster lived at the legation, and went everywhere that Montt did until Mr. Blaine refused to receive him at the State department. It was seen, however, with his influential kin in Chili, Foster might have a standing with Montt because of the minister's fear of offending his son and sonin-law.

Foster, however, was in communication with Chilians on his own account. His contempt of the United States wrs great. He saw his slanders published in mugwump and democratic papers, and the efforts of President Harrison's administration to uphold the national honor ridiculed. He may, therefore, have been excused for believing that this country would never go to war to avenge the Baltimore outrage. It is pretty certain that he communicated his views to his son, the judge of crimes, and this may have accounted for the judge's insolent tone and for the bias with which he conducted the investigation.

Minneapolis Tumbled. Hon, J. J. Richardson, Iowa member of the national democratic committee, has been telling this story down east The managing editor of Mr. Richardson's paper had an experience with Manager West of the West house in Minneapolis which was very racy. wanted to obtain accommodations for a corps of reporters at the republican national convention, and wrote a letter to Mr. West three days after the selection of Minneapolis as a place for holding that meeting, requesting that a room should be assigned to the Davenport Democrat. He received a reply in which Mr. West said that he was already in receipt of ten times more applications for rooms than he had room, and that it would be impossible to assign a place as requested. The managing editor promptly replied to Mr. West's epistle in about this strain: "My Dear Sir-I am sorry that cannot accommodate Da venport Democrat with a room. I am nevertheless thankful to you for your frankness in admitting that the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul are not capable of accommodating a great convention, which you do by refusing to assign a room to the leading democratic paper of the state of Iowa. The owner of this paper, Mr. J. J. Richardson, is a member of the democratic national committee and is being deeply importuned to vote for St. Paul for the location of the democratic national convention. You can readily understand that under the circumstauces he will not be favorably impressed with the accommodations which the democratic national convention would have in the Twin Cities." The Davenport Democrat could have had a whole floor in the West House according to the reply which Mr. West sent to this sarcastic letter.

A Valuable Gold Coin. One of the first gold coins struck by the United States mint is in the possession of Officer Charles F. Strouse of the I wenty-fourth police district of Philadelphia. The coin is an eagle made in 1796, and has been an heirloom in the family for three generations, having been given to his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Krewson, at the Gray's Ferry arsenal, in payment for clothing made for the troops sent to the Mexican war. The old lady wrapped the coin in a handful of the thread used in sewing the soldiers' uniforms and wound the whole about with with two yards of blue tape, used in binding the coats, pants and vests. The thread and tape are in a good state of preser Mrs. Krewson died at the advation. vanced age of 85 years, and while on her deathbed gave the coin to Officer Strouse's mother, Margaret Strouse, who in turn gave it to him. The coin s valued at the mint at from \$24.50 to 327, but Officer Strouse has already been offered \$40 for it. There are only two like it in the possession of the Phila-delphia mint. The first gold coin made n the United States was struck in 1795,

Sudden Change to Left-Handedness, Three years ago a young lady of Fall River, Mass., was hit upon the left side of the nead by a falling sign as she was walking along a street in Boston, says the Post. This was followed by brain fever. After some weeks she was as well in mind and body as ever, but from a right-handed person she had become so left-handed that she could neither cut, sew, nor write with her right hand, but found it easy to do all these things with her left. Her right hand was just about as useful as her left had been before she was hurt. What is strange is that, with so recent a change in the use of her hands, she never makes an awk ward motion, and is as graceful in the use of her left hand as if she had been

Two Lincoln Maidens With Bad Blood in

BIT, SCRATCHED, SQUEALED AND SLUGGED

Capital City People Treated to a Highly Edifying Contest for the Affections of a Young Man Between Two Handsome Girls

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21 .- | Special to Ten BEE. |-One of the most disgraceful sights ever witnessed on the streets of the capital city was seen at the corner of Tweifth and M streets at noon today. Two young women, each apparently about 20 years of age, stopped each other on the street corner and after a wordy encounter came to blows. The smaller girl of the two accused the other of tampering with the affections of a young man and from mere accusations the two passed to oaths and billingsgate seldom heard outside of a barroom. Then the smaller girl knocked the larger one down and scratched and clawed in true feminine fashion. In the meantime a crowd of probably 100 men had assembled, but not one lifted a hand to put a stop to the disgraceful affair until after the second knock-down. The spectacle of the girl prostrate in the gutter, her face bleeding profusely and her clothing torn and muddy finally moved a bystander to interfere. The pugliistically inclined female was afterwards arrested. At the police station she gave her name as Louise Lindsey. She claimed that the other girl had stepped between her and her affianced husband, who is a cook or waiter at one of the restaurants in this city.

Nebraska's Military Strength. In view of the threatening aspect of th Chilian complications and the possibility that the state may be called upon to furnish her quota of the volunteer forces that may be sent to Chili, a few facts concerning Ne braska's military strength will be interest ing. According to the last report of the adjutant general the Nebraska National guard consists of two regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery and one troop of cavalry. The enlisted men number 228 and there are an even hundred officers. In equipment the Nebraska troops will suffer by comparison with those of other states. Their uniforms are condemned by the adjutant general as being almost unfit for use. They are, or were on the date of the last report, without overcoats, blankets, knapsacks, haversacks or canteens, all of which would be necessary in the event of their being called into activ service. However, all of the officers, and undoubtedly most of the men, would relish the idea of a summer jaunt to the other end of the trip would be marred by danger of

death. Lincoln's New Postoffice. The citizens of Liucoln are highly elated over the fine appearance their new federal building appears on paper, and Congressman Bryan will be given every assistance and encouragement in his efforts to pass it through congress. His bill provides for a million-dollar building, to be erected on the present postoffice square or upon any other site the secretary of the treasury may select. The bill further provides that as soon as the new building is completed the old tederal building shall be turned over by the secretary of the treasury to the city of Lincoln for such use as the municipal authorities may direct. In the event of the passage of the bill Lin-coln will have a postoffice and custom house fully commensurate to her needs. The building at present occupied by the postoffice will, in case it is donated to the city, be used as a

city hall. An Old Dispute Adjusted. The McDonald Buckstaff sitigation, which has been pending in district court for so long a time, was adjusted by a compromise today and the case will not figure on the dockets in the future. The case is one growing out of the paving contracts in this city. McDonald claimed to have a certain percentage of the Under the contract he claimed profits \$20,000, and applied for an injunction to restrain the city from paying over to Buckstaff the amount still due him. A compromise was effected today and all suits were dismissed per stipulation.

From the Court Rooms. Judge Field today set aside the sale of the Sheedy property on the execution obtained

by B. F. Pinneo, the judgment having beer H. H. Town today was awarded a verdict of \$296.81 against the Missouri Palific Rall-road company for damages sustained by the flooding of his cellar with surface water road company.

Ross Brooks was today sent to the reform school at Kearney, having been convicted of petty larcery.

A. W. Jansen today filed his answer to the suit of C. W. Cadman, who some time ago sued him for \$10,000 for defamation of character. The alleged defamation consisted > a statement made by Jansen to the effect

that Cadman had sold a number of horses that did not belong to him. Jansen claims in his answer that the charges he made were In the case of Hoge against the Rock Island Railroad company, in which the for-mer asks \$50,000 for injuries alleged to have been received in a wreck in Kansas, the defendant filed its answer today. The answer alleges that the Rock Island Railroad company does not own the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railroad, upon which the wreck occurred, and further that Hoge's injuries

resulted from his own carelessness. Odds and Ends. Major John B. Furay is in the city today. Mrs. E. S. Thompson and daughter of Omaha are visiting Mrs. H. P. Foster, at Chief of Police Dinges today took Ross

Brooks, a 13-year-old boy, to the Kearney reform school. The police are still active in their efforts to purge the city of the social evil. They raided another notorious resort late last night, and all inmates as well as visitors The executive committee which was chosen

by the recent beet sugar convention wil meet in this city tomorrow.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers; only pill to cure sick headache and regulate the bowels. PERSONAL MISHAPS.

Painful Accidents Encountered by Several

Omaha Citizens. Eugene O'Neil and Thomas Cochran, who ive at Fortieth and Parnam street, imbibed a little too much red figuor last evening and then climbed into their buggy and started for home. When near the corner of Sixteenth and William streets the horse became frightened and started to run away.

Neither of the men was in condition to handle the animal and so the rig was ditched, Both occupants were thrown to the ground and quite badly bruised up. The buggy was a total wreck.

The injured men were taken to police head quarters and Dr. Towne called. After having

their wounds dressed the men were sent home in the patrol wagen. Charles Green, a switchman employed by the Missouri Pacific, stepped and fell from the top of a box car in the yards, about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was quite badly bruised. His right foot suffered the

nost of all, but the injuries are not serious. Freen was taken to his home, 1410 North Seventeenth street, and a physician was Edward Sutton, who lives at 1714 North Sixteenth street, slipped and fell upon the sidewalk near Sixteenth and Webster streets last evening and broke his right leg just above the ankle. The man was intoxicated at the time. He was taken to the police station, where Dr. Towne set the limb and the ratios that had the arilast conveyed to St. Joseph's then had the patient conveyed to St. Joseph'

A boy whose name could not be learned was run over while coasting out near the corner of Twenty-fourth and Cuming streets last night and quite hadly bruised. The lad was picked up, placed in a buzgy and taken to his home at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Charles street.

License Matters. A special session of the Board of Fire and

Police Commission was held last evening to listen to testimony in several protested liquor license cases. L. Kopald, 424 South Tenth street, was granted a license after considering the case in executive session. Mrs. P. Reniand, Soll North Sixteenth street, was also given parmission to sall liquor. was also given permission to sell liquor. The protested case of Thomas Ring, 924 Bancroft street, was partially heard and the case continued until 4:30 p. m. today.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS,

J. C. White of Lincoln is at the Murray. T. J. Foley of North Platte is at the Mil-lard.

J. R. Furgeson of Plattsmouth is at the Delione. T. E. Williams of Aurora, Neb., is at the Paxton. W. H. Harrison of Grand Island is at the Murray.

O. L. Green of Kearney is stopping at the J. W. Love of Fremont is registered at the Millard. C. P. Christy of Hill City, S. D., is at the

Paxton Foster Dickey of Schuyler is stopping at G. W. Whitaker of Kearney, Neb., is at the Paxton. W. E. McRoberts of O'Neill, Neb., is at the Millard.

Charles Miller of Lincoln is stopping at the Millard, J. B. Hughes of Cozad, Neb., is registered at the Murray. Mr. W. R. Parks of Chicago is spending a

F. A. Stanley of Plainview, Neb., is at

R. F. Kloke of West Point, Neb., is registered at the Millard. F. L. Haycock of Callaway, Neb., is stopping at the Murray, G. H. Babcock, a banker of Arapahoe, is registered at the Dellone.

H. K. Forsythe, a cattle man of Griswold,

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley and wife of Dwight, III., are domiciled at the Paxton. Hon. A. E. Frank, one of the South Dakota republican wheelhorses, and A. A. McCoy, for years a resident of Omaha, both hailing

from Deadwood, are in the city, enroute east

n business. L. P. Herrick, a Union Pacific conductor of Rawlins, Wyo., who has been at the Del lore attending the trainmen's convention, was yesterday notified that his little daughter had died. The conductors presented him a very beautiful floral offering on his de

LOVE GROWN COLD AND DICTATED.

A Perfidious Man's Expedient to Cause the Breaking of an Engagement. The typewriter girl in the Richelieu ooked up from her machine yesterday afternoon and remarked to the Chicago

"I have been playing a very important part in a very interesting romance. "Oh, you have?"
"Yes, I have." "What's it about?"

"Love, of course. What do you sup-"And were you one of the principals?" "Well-yes, I think I aid the most

important part. You see there were four of us-"Double wedding?"

Herald hotel lounger:

"No, not a double wedding there isn't any wedding yet. Wait. There were four of us-three girls and one young man. The young man lives here at the Richelieu. He hasn't been in the city long. He came here from a certain town in Connecticut whose name I won't mention. He is a nice young man and very wealthy, or at least his family back in Connecticut is wealthy. When he came here he was engaged to a young lady in his own home. But he didn't love her. He didn't love any one until he came here-"And met v-"

"Wait a minute! This engagement was one of those family affairs arranged by the parents of the young folks-you know how such things go-played together as babies, rompe went to school tagether, fathers old chums, mothers old schoolmates, both families wealthy, and so the young people become engaged. You know how such things 30? "Oh, yes.

"Well, as I say, this young man didn't love her. After he came here they corresponded. Then the youn man matg his ideal here in Chicago, and fell in love with her. You can imagine in what a quandary he was placed-already engaged, and then to fall in love Finally he hit upon a way to break off his engagement and to do it honorably. He came to me and dictated a letter to her —just an ordinary love letter just such as he had been writing to her, I persume. It was hard work and nearly exhausted and quite enervated me, but I finished it and marked it 'dictated' and he signed his name, and it was posted off to the poor girl down in Connecticut. In a few days he came back again and said: "That wouldn't work. She just scolded-that's ail.' So he dictated another of the same sort. Now you know no girl could endure two dictated typewritten love letters, and so she, being insulted, broke the engagement. And now he is free to marry the girl he loves.'

"Which is-"A young lady way down the boulevard here. This is the third girl in the affair you see. And now, the story having reached Connecticut, her family is furious, and his, I hear, refuse to give him any money whatever.

Brigham Young's Soft Snap.

Kate Field's Washington: As "trustee in trust" Brigham Young gave no bonds. Being indebted in 1852 to the church to the amount of \$200,000, he ordered the clerk to place that sum to his credit for services rendered.

In 1867 his indebtedness to the same benign source rose to the magnificent proportions of \$967,000. The account was balanced in like ingenious fashion. Thus in twenty years the poor people of Utah paid the prophet at the rate of \$60,000 per annum. This was the nest egg. Land grants, the salaries of governor and Indian agent, railroad contracts, etc., swelled the prophet's in-

come to a much larger amount. So positive were the proofs of Brigham's peculations that at his death the church obliged the heirs to disgorge a nillion of dollars. Thus the Gardo House became the property of the church and the official residence of the presi-

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nee, 2:30. Week at S:15. FARNAM STREET THEATER.

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OMAHA'S COMPLETE NEWSPAPER

Sunday

Past issues of THE SUNDAY BEE form the best basis for a promise of what fur ture issues will be.

Next Sunday THE BEE will convince any intelligent reader of the high standard of excellence attained in every department of that issue.

No great event of recent years in any part of the world has failed of prompt and adequate treatment in the news columus of THE BEE. By common consent this paper is peerless in this section in its teleg aphic news facilities.

Just now, when war with Chili is being seriously considered, the strength of THE BEE's cable service is all the more marked. In the event of war, striking proof of the pre-eminence of THE BEE's cable news will be afforded. Local, state and national political news is now sought by all men who find it imperatively necessary to keep posted on these all-important matters. In no other newspaper can Nebraskans find fresh and reliable political intelligence about men and measures in which every

Nebraskan is vitally interested. Happenings of the previous day in every part of the civilized globe will be reported in the most trustworthy manner, while the outlook of the market, society doings, musical, dramatic, secret society, army, and sporting gossip will be, as usual, strong and leading features.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

There is propably no one better fitted to speak of Mexico and Mexican affairs than Senor Romero, who has had a diplomatic experience of about thirty-three years. In a letter, which will appear in next Sunday's BEE, Frank G. Carpenter gives an interesting chat with the famous diplomat. Senor Romero is one of the closest friends of President Diaz, and has been associated with him during the greater part of his life. He has had a somewhat eventful career, having served as a soldier during the fight for Mexican independence. He is also ve y popular in Washington social circles. Mr. Carpenter has given a fund of entertaining facts about the distinguished Mexican, which will be read with interest by the patrons of THE SUNDAY BEE.

WANDERINGS IN POTTUAL In that easy and delightfully natural style of his, Edgar L. Wakeman tells us all about what he saw in his journeyings on foot from Beja to Tavira on the seuthern seacoast of Potugal. He gives an enthralling description of the beautiful panorama that is presented to the eyes of the beholder in winter time in central and southern Portugal, from which it would appear a sunnier land in which to travel does not exist. glimpse is given of the every-day life of the common people; their boundless hospitality and general contentment are also eloquently alluded to. Then there is a graphic description of the divisions of the Portuguese peasantry and the easy going way in which all kinds of labor is performed in this sunny country, where wheat, barley and rye are threshed precisely as they were a thous-

and years ago.

THE SO IETY SWIV. The event which have conspired make this week socially more brilliant than any since the holidays, and which will be treated in THE SUNDAY BEE are the Wakeley Kensington, the Wood matinee, the Donne reception, the Hoagland dancing party, the Hawley Kensington and a number of pleasant teas where pleasant chit-chat has revealed some interesting

secrets. PR IN + AGF.

the toothsome wild fowl, chicken, squirrel or quail; for the lover of man's noplest friend, the horse; for the base ball crank and foot ball fiend; for the short haired gentleman who knows how to hit, stop and get away; for the cheery byker and his best girl, and in fact for everybody interested in any branch of sport, be it refined, coarse or otherwise THE BEE makes an effort to please "The Destruction of the Quait" should interest all true sportsmen, and Omaha's chances for professional base oail will command widespread attention. In addition to these features, there will be an article on wild fowl and wild fowl shooting in Nebraska, as compared with the sport in other localities, and numer-

FEMININ : GOSSI ?

Not the least attractive card will be bright, breezy society letter from Washington, written by Juliette M. Babbitt, than whom there is no more graceful and entertaining, if somewhat ressipy, chronicler of society's doings. Delightful pictures are presented of the recent debutantes in Washington's social swim, and the jewelry and attire of the leader in society at the capital are described with scientific accuracy and minuteness. The more general adoption of health-producing articles of apparel is alluded to in a forceful manner. No lady can afford to miss reading this letter in next Sunday's issue, Added to this is a budget of information cut out and made up especially for the entertainment of lady readers.

"HE LOLA", FIDE. Local news events will be recorded in condensed, reliable and readable form. You can always find five cents' worth of news in THE BEE that no other paper contains.

Large as is the edition of THE SUN-DAY BEE, the supply is exhausted early n the day, and newsdealers are unable to meet late demands. Parties wishing to secure a copy of

Nebraska's Greatest Newspaper

should leave an order with their news-

The sporting page, as usual, will be replete with refreshing matter for the

man who loves to go forth, afield and effect, with dog and gun, to quest of

ous other specialties of interest and